# THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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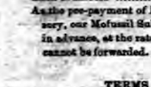
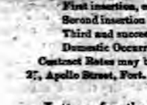


THE fine A 1 Clipper-built, Ship CADUCEUS, A. Holroe, Commander, 1,066 Tons, Register, to sail about the 30th instant, Her First Class accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain Holroe on board, or to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the *Caduceus*.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. P. G. Browne, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 12th October, at 2 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 9th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st October 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Thursday, the 9th Instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

### Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship COLUMBIAN, (2,300 Tons and 520 H.P.), Captain N. J. Shottowe, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY the 14th October, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 10th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st October 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Monday, the 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

### Notice to Intended Shippers and Passengers to the Malabar Coast per "Coringa."

OWING to unexpected delay in repairing the accident to the S. S. *Coringa*, the trip advertised to commence from Bombay on the 13th instant, must be postponed until the 28th instant, when the Company will despatch a Steamer.

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### FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 15th October, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

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### FOR SURAT.

THE New and Fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. Shepherd, will be despatched to Surat, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M.

For First Class Passage, apply to
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1862.

### FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 9th Oct. 1862.

### FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 9th Oct. 1862.

### FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first class Steam-ship VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager,
Bombay, 8th October 1862.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF COALS per *Sillery* (shipped by Messrs. Walter, Cotesworth & Co., Liverpool), are hereby informed that the Vessel was yesterday entered at the Custom House, and requested to present Bill of Lading with delivery order to the undersigned, also to send off Boats without delay.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain McAuley.

Bombay, 8th October 1862.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Admiral Lyons*, Captain Thompson, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their cargo as it come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

JOHN TANNER & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1862.

### NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS especially of Acids per Ship *Naval Brigade*, Captain Moon, Master from London are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

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Bombay, 7th October 1862.

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| SCHAFFNER'S (T.) Telegraph Manual, 8vo. cloth | | 16 0 |
| TRAUTWINE (J. C.) on Laying out Curves, 8vo. sd. | | 3 4 |

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

### TO LET.

FROM 1st JANUARY NEXT, the Upper Floor o the House, No. 7, Medow Street, suitable for either Office, Business or Dwelling. Apply to Jacob & Co., Fort.

### TO LET.

A FINE, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HOUSE, in the Fort, with extensive Godowns, and a large open space, suitable for a Merchant or any other office.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.

### TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

### TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Horaby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

### TO LET.

FROM THE 1st DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Eduljee Rustomjee's Sons, Apollo Street, Fort.

### TO LET AT MAHABLESHWUR.

FROM the 1st OCTOBER the "WESTWOODS." Apply to Messrs. Lawson and McKenzie, Bombay, or Messrs. Hunt, Monnett & Co., Poona.

### T. WILLIAMSON

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hair Cut at the Shop | Rs. ½ |
| Do. do. at their own Houses | „ ½ |

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—
Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 5 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

### F. BORSINI

RESPECTFULLY informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—Terms Cash.
4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

### ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

### JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH Batch of Edinburgh OATMEAL.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

### FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas.
The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

### CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

A CARD.—It will be considered a favor if all those Gentlemen to whom bills have been repeatedly sent during the past six months will oblige us with remittances to enable us to close accounts to 30th September. The want of punctuality in paying their bills has put us to serious inconvenience, and we therefore request the immediate attention of all our debtors to the accounts which have been forwarded to them.

All subscriptions to English and Continental Newspapers and Periodicals are supposed to be paid in advance, and it is only on the faith of their being so that we supply them: three-fourths of the year have gone bye, and not much over one half of our constituents have as yet paid for those supplied to them! This must be remedied next year; and we now therefore give timely notice, that Papers and Periodicals for 1863 will be ordered *only for those who shall by the 20th November 1862, have paid for them in advance for at least six months.*

The accounts of all those who take no notice of this Advertisement will, on 1st *November next*, be handed, for recovery through the law courts, to our Solicitors.

With sums due to us in Outstanding Debts to the amount of considerably over half a lakh of Rupees, we find ourselves pressed for ready cash to meet current liabilities, and we therefore trust all our debtors will respond to the call now made on them to "pay up."

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, 1st Oct. 1862.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business in Forbes Street as Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Reference may be made to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FRANCIS & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1862.

### NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have several Crops of Plantation Coffee for sale on Owner's account.

They also prepare Coffee for shipment, effect purchases or sales of all Coast produce, &c., and undertake the Agency and Valuation of Coffee Estates.

APPLETON & Co.

Cannanore, Malabar Coast, 20th. Sept. 1862.

### MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
*(Of London and Bordeaux.)*
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

| | | | Rs. per doz |
|---|---|---|---|
| Claret | No. 1 | Black Capsule | 35 |
| | „ pts. | „ „ | 18 |
| | No. 2 | Blue „ | 30 |
| | „ Pts. | „ „ | 16 |
| | No. 3 | Yellow „ | 26 |
| | „ Pts. | „ „ | 14 |
| | No. 4 | Green „ | 22 |
| | „ Pts. | „ „ | 12 |
| | Medoc | Red „ | 17 |
| | „ Pts. | „ „ | 9 |
| Champagne | Brand Cutler & Co. | | 38 |
| | „ per 2 dozen Pts. | | 40 |
| | Brand C. & Co. | | 32 |
| | Sparkling Nonpareil | | 38 |
| | „ per 2 doz. Pts. | | 40 |
| Moselle | Sparkling 1st Quality | | 32 |
| | „ per 2 doz. Pts. | | 32 |
| | Sparkling Nonpareil | | 38 |
| | „ per 2 doz. Pts. | | 40 |
| | Sparkling 1st Quality | | 32 |
| Hock | „ per 2 doz. Pts. | | 32 |
| | Braunberger | | 35 |
| | Radesheimer | | 27 |
| | Hockheimer | | 20 |
| | Black Seal | | 28 |
| | „ Pts. | | 14 |
| Port | Red Seal | | 24 |
| | „ Pts. | | 12 |
| | Amontillado | Black Seal | 32 |
| | Pale Amoroso | „ „ | 30 |
| | Pale | Brown „ | 26 |
| Sherry | Light Golden | Green „ | 28 |
| | Pale | Yellow „ | 22 |
| | Pale | White „ | 18 |
| Cognac, Old and Pale. (Black Capsule) | | | 32 |
| „ „ „ (Yellow „ ) | | | 26 |
| Gin Old Tom | | | 20 |
| Whiskey, Sacuel Malt | | | 22 |
| Rum, Old Jamaica | | | 20 |
| Curacoa | Brown | in Glass Bottles | 42 |
| | „ | Pts. | 21 |
| | White | Bottles | 42 |
| | „ | Pts. | 21 |
| Maraschino Di Zara | | | 40 |
| Cherry Brandy | | | 30 |
| „ | | Pts. | 15 |

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "Bucton Castle."
Messrs. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

### FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

### "AVIS AUX AMATEURS."

MR. ALBERT VINAY can offer to his Constituents a very Select Assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH WINES and SPIRITS, and also of good BEER and PORTER.

Apply, 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

### FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

### BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Black and Grey's Claret in Case containing | 1 doz. | each. |
| Giesler's Moselle in Case containing | 1 „ | „ |
| Do. Brandy in Case containing | 1 „ | „ |
| Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing | ½ „ | „ |

W. NICOL & Co.

### FOR SALE.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE

# COMMERCIAL.

## BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

*Thursday, 9th October* 1862.

### EXCHANGE.

| On What Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 2s. 0 9-16d. |
| Do. Credits | Do. do. | 2s. 0 9-16d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 0⅛d. 2s. 0 13-16d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 99½ to 99¾ |
| Madras | 30 days' sight | 99⅜ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 217 to 218 per $100 |

### SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up. | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | Rs. | | [ex divd. |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 85 per cent pm. |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 93 ditto. |
| Central Bank | 250 | 2½ do. | 11 discount. |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 5 do. | 10 prem. |
| Chartered Bank of India, A. & China | 250 | 2½ do. | 2 pr. ct. disct. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China | 250 | 5 do. | 46 pm. ex. divd. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 8 do. | 106 pr. ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 96 pr. ct. pm. |
| PRESS COS. | | | |
| Apollo Press Co | 11,000 | 1,800 per share. | Rs. 21,000 p. sh. |
| Colaba Press Co | 2,700 | 300 do. | Rs. 6,000 p. sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co | 4,000 | 350 per share | Rs.200 dis. nom. |
| Elphinstone Land & Press Co | 6,000 | 225 per share | Rs.4,200 p.sh.pm |
| RAILWAY COS. | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock | 218-3-9 | pr. ct. | Rs. 4 disct. |
| Do. New £20 shares | 130.14.6 | 2½ do. | Rs. 8 disct. |
| Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Nominal. |
| SPINNING & WEAVING COS. | | | |
| Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co | 5,000 | 1,000 per share | Par. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,100 | ..... | Rs. 300 disct. |
| Manockjee Pittysingsingji Weaving Co. | 550 | ..... | Rs. 175 disct. |
| Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. | 2,500 | 450 Rs. p. share | Rs. 200 prem. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. | 1,500 | ..... | Rs. 275 disct. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ..... | Rs. 200 disct. |
| Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co. | 4,500 | ..... | Ditto. |
| Sir Ales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited | 125 | ..... | Ditto. |
| Coorla Spinning Co | 5,000 | ..... | |
| Bombay S. N. Co. | 500 | 32 per share | Rs. 100 per sh. |
| Colaba Land Co. | 10,000 | Rs. 100 | Rs. 14,500. |
| Throstle Mill Co. | 4,000 | ..... | Rs. 300 disct. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... 99

" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 93½
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }

New Five per Cent. Loan ..... 104½

Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 112½ to 112¾

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. | 10-4 |
| Bank of England Notes | " | 10-3 |
| Spanish Dollars | " | 240 |
| Carolus | " | 200 |
| Mexican Dollars | " | 225 |
| German Crowns | " | 213 |
| Five Franc Pieces | " | 205 |
| Bar Silver | " | 106½ |
| Gold Leaf | " | 16-7 |

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ..£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed) ..£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ..£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed) ..Nominal.
To China } No enquiries.
To Clyde }
To Calcutta and back ..Rs. 20 offered.

### (PRICES CURRENT (7TH OCTOBER 1862.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON at Colaba: | | Per candy. |
| Old Broach, ready | Rs. | 385 to 390 |
| Old Surat | " | 390 to 395 |
| Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur | " | 400 to 405 |
| Old Oomrawutter | " | 385 to 390 |
| Old Coompta | " | 380 to 385 |
| Old Dharwar Sanguinea | " | 565 to 570 |
| Old Garaes, and Nuggur | " | 370 to 375 |
| Old Verawal | " | 355 to 360 |
| Khandeish | " | 350 to 352 |
| Old Peratchee | " | 335 to 340 |
| Old Accota | " | 405 to 410 |
| Old Mangalore | " | 358 to 360 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,535. | | |
| SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. | | 7-2 to 7-2 per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, General | " | 8½ to 8¾ nominal. |
| Gingelly mixed (Black and White) | " | 38 to 39 nominal. |
| Niger (Nominal) | " | 40 to 41 nominal. |
| | " | 28 to 29 |

# BANKS.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

*Head Office*—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

*Branches and Agencies* at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

### BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills on Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee. | | |
| 4 | Do. | at 1s. 11⅞d. " |
| 3 | Do. | at 1s. 11⅞d. " |
| 2 | Do. | at 1s. 11⅞d. " |
| 1 | Do. | at 1s. 11⅞d. " |
| On demand (Head Office) | | at 1s. 11⅞d. " |

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realize Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, for warded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 5th, 1862. Agent.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, 1, and at sight, and 6 months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | 2s. 0d. | per Rupee. |
| " 4 do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | do. |
| " 3 do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | do. |
| " 2 do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | do. |
| " 1 do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | do. |
| " on demand | 1s. 11⅞d. | do. |
| On Scotland do. | | |
| On Ireland do. | | |
| On Paris, at 3 days' sight | 1s. 11⅞d. | do. |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards | 2 per ct. | per annum |
| Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice | 3 | " " |
| Do. do. 6 do. | 4 | " " |
| Do. do. 12 do. | 5 | " " |

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charge, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

### KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

## COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
" Ditto 3 Ditto .....2s. 0d. do.
" Ditto 2 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
" Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11½d. do.
" Ditto on demand .....1s. 11¼d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charges.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Manager.

## THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | 2s. 0⅛d. | |
| " 4 months' sight | 2s. 0¼d. | |
| " 3 months' sight | 2s. 0⅜d. | |
| " 2 months' sight | 2s. | |
| " 1 month's sight | 1s. 11¾d. | |
| " On demand | 1s. 11½d. | |
| On Scotland do. | 1s. 11¼d. | |
| On Ireland do. | 1s. 11¼d. | |
| Circular Notes | 1s. 11¼d. | |

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

* No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. H. K. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 1st October 1862. Manager.

## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 months' sight | 2s. 0d. | per Rupee. |
| " 4 do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | " |
| " 3 do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | " |
| " 2 do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | " |
| " 1 do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | " |
| " On demand | 1s. 11⅞d. | " |
| On Scotland do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | " |
| On Ireland do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | " |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight | 1s. 11¼d. | " |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.

On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances, under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

## CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 " ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 " ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 2 " ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 1 " ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

# SHIPPING.

## BOMBAY.

### Arrivals.

| DATE | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 8 | Telegraph (s) | Shepherd | Surat 7th Oct. |
| | Peerless | Flavin | Liverpool, 10th June. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat,—116 natives.

### Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Eurocydon*, W. S. Wright, bound to Liverpool.
Brig *Dudley*, Nacoda, bound to Penang and Singapore.

### Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Allariana*, for London, began to load yesterday.

## DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER 1862.

*For London.*

*Celestial Empire.*—10 chests Indigo, 25 I. Maunds, Gungaram Jewandass; 100 packages Cloves, 121 cwt. 18 lbs., Hajee Soomar Ebraim; 89 packages Coffee, 152½ cwt., Hirjee Bhimsey and Co.; 668 bales Cotton, 2,261½ cwt., Volkart Brothers; 100 packages Cloves, 124 cwt, Ahmedbhoy Goolam Hosein and Co.; 114 pieces E. Teeth, 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs., Noore Mohmed Remtoola.

*Wings of the Wind.*—2 cases Sundries, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 45 packages Saltpetre, 81 I. Maunds, Ebraim Ramjee; 40 cases Cowdies, 86 cwt.; 9 cases Colfa, 7½ cwt., Khatesy Runchore; 3 packages Coffee, 6½ cwt., Girdhur Roopchund.

*For Liverpool.*

*Oriental.*—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Ebraim Dada.

*Hahnemann.*—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Hemchund Roychund.

*Peerless.*—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

*Aaron Browne.*—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 150 cwt., Ebraim Dada; 46 bales Wool, 138 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy.

*Queen of the West.*—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

*Inkermana.*—2 cases Wine, 2 dozens, Leggatt and Co.; 7 cases Furnitures, Leggatt and Co.

*Rowantree.*—15 bales Wool, 45 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

*Missouri.*—1,145 bundles Covirjam, 84 cwt., Withuldass Goculdass and Co.; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Aphali Mooljee.

*Norwood.*—45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Gunsee Treckum.

*For Hongkong.*

Steamer *Columbian*—52 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Meer Sassoon Moosey; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, N. J. Ebraim; 107 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, David Sassoon and Co.; 18 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs., each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Moolchund Purshotum; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Nensook Mooltanchund; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Moteechund Suntookchund; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sumreemull Sobhagchund.

*For Southampton.*

Steamer *Jeddo.*—2 cases Cashmeer Shawls, 38 pieces, Forbes and Co.; 8 chests C. Shawls, 158 pieces, Azizoola Mooftasaw; 6 chests C. Shawls, 86 pieces, Hiranund Lallchund; 1 chest C. Shawls, 6 pieces, Pannalall Gunessdass; 13 chests C. Shawls, 161 pieces, Hurkissondass Atmaram; 4 chest, C. Shawls, 60 pieces, Poorunmull Chooneram; 2 chests C. Shawls, 23 pieces, Juvareemull Dulsookroy; 1 chest C. Shawls, 6 pieces, Ramchunder Shaw; 2 chest C. Shawls, 153 pieces, Mohmed Hosein Ahmedally; 5 chests C. Shawls, 111 pieces, Syee Rustom; 1 box China and Kurrachee articles, Stearns Hobart and Co.

*For Shanghai.*

Steamer *Columbian.*—41½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Meer Sassoon Moosey; 8 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Moolchund Purshotum.

*For Calcutta.*

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 case Beezgun, ¼ cwt., Dhurmsy Canjee and Co.

*For Suez.*

Steamer *Jeddo.*—4 bundles Silk, 228 lbs. Hajee Abdool Hosein Beebany; 1 chest C. Shawls, 17 pieces, Jamaloodin Husamoodin.

## STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1450 | Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard | ... Bombay. |
| *204 | Assyria, (paddle), ... ... ... | ... Bombay. |
| *246 | Auckland, (paddle)... ... ... | ... Bombay. |
| | Augusta, 6 (schooner) | ... Bombay. |
| 664 | Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ... | ... Bombay. |
| *420 | Clive, 14 (sloop), ... ... ... | ... Advertised for sale. |
| 300 | Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley... | Bombay. |
| 204 | Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Sells ... | River Euphrates. |
| 182 | Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... | Aden. |
| 1026 | Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ... | China. |
| 205 | Cursetjee. (flat) ... ... ... | River Indus. |
| 1022 | Dalhousie, (screw), Pennefather ... | China. |
| 387 | Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Beleu ... | Bombay. |
| 274 | Ethersey, (flat), ... ... ... | River Indus. |
| 225 | Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... | Surveying Bombay Harbour. |
| 495 | Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... | Bombay. |
| *1450 | Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce ... | Bombay. |
| 215 | Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda... | Bombay. |
| 90 | Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... | Persian Gulf. |
| 300 | Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ... | Bombay. |
| 200 | Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... | Gwyn. |
| 157 | Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner... | Aden. |
| 167 | Marie, (schooner) ... ... ... | Bombay. |
| 49 | Nerbudda, (schooner), ... ... | Kurrachee. |
| 204 | Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ... ... | River Indus. |
| 335 | Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... | River Indus. |
| 140 | Pleiad, (screw), Searle ... ... | Bombay. |
| 1246 | Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ... | Bengal Public Works Department. |
| 335 | Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ... | River Indus. |
| 960 | Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... | Aden. |
| 610 | Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. | River Indus. |
| 40 | Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... | Bombay Harbour. |
| 258 | Tigris, 6 (brigantine) ... ... ... | Bombay. |
| *705 | Victoria, 4 (paddle), ... ... ... | Advertised for sale. |
| 1003 | Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ... ... | Aden. |

* Out of Commission.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[cl. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Rhewnuggar.
1057 Gloriana, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8.)
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co. (cl. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee. (cl Sept. 18)
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (cl. Sept. 8)
1060 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scove l & Co. (cl. Sept. 5)
1117 Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.
1171 Egaminonday, Heasley.—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1025 Herculydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (cl. Aug. 8)
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers (c. l. Oct.)
1328 Hacneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (cl. Sept. 1)
1218 Howden. Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.
1090 Iskerman, Grant—Coupland & Co. (c.l. Sept. 16)
1071 James Liversey—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. Sept. 30)
1108 James Smith, Fervown—W. & A. Graham & Co.
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 9)
1092 Lancastrian, Pearson—George R. Kings Co. (c.l. Sept. 12)
818 Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co. (c.l. Sept. 19)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee &Co. (c.l. July 29)
883 Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l Sept. 13)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. July 26)
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c.l. Sept. 17)
1090 Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee (c.l. Sept 6)
830 Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co. (c.l. Sept. 30)
1181 War Cloud, Mackay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

900 Jeddo, E. P. G. Browne. (c. l. Oct. 6)

FOR FALMOUTH.

492 Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Sept. 12)

FOR HAVRE.

1006 Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

261 Dadloy—Nacoda. (c. l. Sept. 15)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

FOR CALCUTTA.

293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick (c.l.Aug.27)
598 Kosuth, Bennett.—Alli Mohmed Khan. (c. l. Oct. 1)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR TUTICORIN.

700 The Duke, Hawkins—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. Oct. 1)

FOR CORONAMDEL COAST.

680 Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.

FOR SUDASHEGHUR.

270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8)

2000 Columbian, (s), J. Scottowe.

NOT FIXED.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.
869 Albert and Edward, T. McKinney.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. B. Cadoo.
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
397 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Nathe.
290 Arrant, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.
700 Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.
565 Bombay Castle, (s) J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson& Co.(for sale)
1204 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
425 Coringa (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.
724 Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherhall—Comber, Sons & Co.
917 Flower of the Forest, McAuly—W. & A. Graham & Co.
834 Forest Queen, Bain—Wallace & Co.
368 Foolaks Sawiem, H. T. Pates—Woosmaa Voydina.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co. (in dock)
869 Juddal Maunon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.
30 Mahmed Bux, Nacoda—Sonjee Eduljee.
766 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady,—H. Sidick Dossal.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussin.
292 Nassree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—D. R. Cama & Co.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
578 Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Dhickajee Khan.
450 Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company. (For sale.)
986 Sillery, McAsley—Wallace & Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.
902 Tyburnia, Coote—Wallace & Co.

## P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
742 Singapore (s), Grainger.

## VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699 Alexander, Fozdar—McIver & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Dunolly & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

BOURDON.

403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

584 Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

A. B. Coults, Candlish—Dunolly & Co.
756 Clara, McPhun—A. Bell & Co.
710 Ukko.

FOR RANGOON.

406 Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1017 Helvellyn, Dahlen.

## VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 731 | Brandon, Umfreville. | Aug. 26 |
| 501 | Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 936 | City of Carlisle, Pentreath—W. Nicol & Co. | July 16 |
| 783 | Clyde, Jounlin—Leckie & Co. | July 17 |
| 623 | Colgrain, Gardener. | |
| 1102 | Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. | Aug. 15 |
| 706 | Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co. | July 7 |
| 538 | Duke of Northumberland, Brown. | |
| 1047 | Daniel Rankin, Rankin—Grey & Co. (troops) | July 2 |
| 826 | Eloisa, Philpot. | Aug. 5 |
| 892 | Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 765 | Empress of India, Thompson—Peel Clyde & Co. | June 30 |
| 810 | Gosforth, Shaw—Gray & Co. (troops) | July 24 |
| 1112 | Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co. | Aug. 23 |
| 1156 | Hornet, Pryan. | |
| 678 | Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co. | |
| 1169 | Pride of the Ocean, Kyle. | |
| 876 | Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co. | Aug. 4 |
| 694 | Robert Bitson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co. | July 12 |
| 927 | Salamance, Livesay—Leckie & Co. | |
| 891 | Southern Cross, Bristow. | |
| 1044 | Star of India, Morris, (troops)—W. Nicol & Co. | Aug. 2 |
| 848 | Victoria, Blyth—Robert Brith & Co. | |
| 887 | Victoria, Tate. | |
| 1064 | Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. | Sept. 3 |
| 1074 | Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (via Colombo) sailed (troops) | July 24 |

FROM LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 513 | General Havelock, Spowart. | Aug. 5 |

FROM LIVERPOOL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1094 | Elizabeth Fry, San—W. & A. Graham & Co. | July 5 |
| 519 | Early Dawn, Norris—Coupland & Co. | Aug. 29 |
| 1239 | Ciuabor, Kopperholdt—Martin, Young & Co. | |
| 1393 | Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co. | July 15 |
| 1268 | Formia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co. | |
| 1564 | Har

dant could not take the contract for a large dinner to Major General Hale. Other dilemmas occurred and the defendant found that he was himself the only responsible party to be depended upon. With great difficulty and labour defendant continued the business, debts were incurred to a considerable amount; and on a closer acquaintance with the plaintiff, defendant found him to be a man without connections or money. He therefore deemed it proper to carry on the business the best way he could, although at a great sacrifice. Plaintiff boarded and lodged in the Hotel, his washing and even his tobacco was found for him, as well as money to the amount of Rs. 36. On one occasion he received from defendant Rs. 10 to proceed to Bombay, Rs. 10 he borrowed from a friend of defendant's, Gandoubert, steward of the Byculla Club; and again Rs. 10 of defendant when he left for good with sundry other items since amounting to Rs. 6. The plaintiff had boarded and lodged at Poona for a period of five months. Defendant afterwards left Poona for Bombay and became Messman to H. M.'s 33rd Regiment at Colaba, during which time plaintiff troubled defendant much on account of his poor circumstances, he was assisted by defendant as much as he could, through his friends, but he could not say to what amount. Defendant was at present the manager of an Hotel at Mazagon. In August last the plaintiff again made application to him, when he allowed him to come to board and lodge with him, where he run up a bill for Rs. 84 which he acknowledged. In consequence of the lodgers in the Hotel being dissatisfied with his acquaintance and society, defendant was obliged to tell him that he must leave, hence these proceedings. As regards any acknowledgment defendant might have given him, it was he thought through the plaintiff stating to him that if he (defendant), would give him a note of hand he would get some money on it from a solicitor in Bombay. Defendant admitted that he might have done so, in fact he so troubled him at Poona and tried all in his power to harrass him that he did not know what to do.

The plaintiff admitted that there had been no profits accruing from business. He accepted the I. O. U. from the defendant as an acknowledgment of what was due from the commencement of the business. He also admitted that he had received Rs. 9. in cash from the defendant which left a balance of Rs. 291.

Defendant said that he merely gave the plaintiff the I. O. U. to enable him to raise money on it. He had claims against the plaintiff and he considered it very hard on him to have to meet the losses on the failure of the business at Poona, amounting to some 3,000 Rs. and likewise to be sued by the plaintiff as well. Therefore he applied to the court to postpone the further hearing of the case so as to enable him to employ a lawyer to assist him.

His Honor said, that he would willingly accede to the defendant's application if he thought that he could produce any evidence to show that he had given the plaintiff the acknowledgment in question for the purpose of merely raising money on it as he alleged.

Defendant said, that he could not produce any evidence to prove that, but the plaintiff told him at the time that he would not make use of it for any other purpose than to raise money on it. He begged His Honor to give him time to enter a cross-action against the plaintiff to recover the claims he had against him.

His Honor said, that he must give a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and as it would be payable, within eight days that he would give the defendant an opportunity to take out a summons against the plaintiff, which could be made returnable in three or four days, when if he proved his case the amount of damages would be deducted from the amount for which the plaintiff had got a verdict.

The defendant expressed his determination to do so. —*Verdict for plaintiff for Rs.* 191, *with costs.*

*Mullimc Goolabchund, vs. Sittaram Baljee.*—This was an action to recover the balance due on a promissory note amounting with interest to Rs. 75-2. The original note had been for Rs. 215.

Mr. Pandoorang for the defendant.

From the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses it appeared that the plaintiff had, with a number of other creditors, signed a composition deed with the defendant; in which it was agreed that a dividend was to be paid by the defendant in eight days from the date of the signing. Two parties were appointed trustees to carry out the deed and to see the dividends paid. On the day appointed the plaintiff went to the place where the dividends were to be paid but did not receive any, and the money was not tendered or offered to him either by the defendant or his attorney for many days after the time agreed upon. A notice was eventually received by plaintiff from the defendant's attorney calling upon him to come and receive the dividend, but he took no notice of it as it was not offered within the time agreed upon.

For the defence it was stated that a promissory note had been passed to the plaintiff by the defendant. A composition deed had been entered into by the plaintiff and other creditors with the defendant, by which he was to pay them four annas in the rupee. Several of the creditors had received that dividend but the plaintiff did not receive his on the day appointed. But the money was tendered to him a day or two afterwards. Some of the witnesses stated that the money was offered to the plaintiff within the specified time, but their memory did not seem to be very accurate when tested by the Court.

His Honor said, on giving judgment that he did not consider that the defence set up had been proved, though he thought that the money had been tendered, but it was not very clear when it had been so tendered. It appeared that the composition was payable 8 days after the 4th February, by when the party who was paying it found that there was not money in his possession at the time to pay the plaintiff. He should have called upon him as soon after as possible, at least that would have been the most proper course that he could have pursued. The two witnesses for the defendant had stated very positively that the money had been tendered on the 6th or 7th of February, but it was not at all probable that they could remember the date so exactly without having made any memorandum of the circumstance. Such evidence was extremely doubtful and was not sufficient to satisfy the Court that a legal tender of the money had been made on the 6th or 6th of February. Therefore the verdict would be for the Plaintiff for the amount claimed. *Verdict for plaintiff Rs* 75-2.

## INDIAN.

### NEWS LETTERS.

POONA, *7th October* 1862.

THE weather is now clear and bright, and we are rather suspicious that the rain is over and gone; although we at the same time hope it is not so. If the Elephantas are still due we shall have no heat, and that would be a great relief after the very hot season we have had for Poona. The tanks are well filled and the country looks promising, but I see our Poona papers have told you all this already. You know all about our movements here as well as we do ourselves.

I may tell you, however, what you may not otherwise hear about, that I was at a meeting last night in the Mission Chapel, the first I have been at this season, and I heard a most interesting account, from Mr. Mitchell, of his labours in the villages around Poona. Mr. Mitchell said that the people listened with more earnestness than he had ever seen manifested in his experience, and you know he has been more than thirty years a missionary. He told us of those who had come to him from the Concan, and the villages around Poona, having heard of the truth in their own country, to hear more of the Saviour from him. One man, a Kunbi, especially, who had heard the gospel some years ago, and who has already been persecuted because he will not give up his convictions. His wife has left him and his friends have cast him off: all but one sister with whom he is now living. Mr. Mitchell also spoke of the death of a girl in the boarding-school. It was very affecting, and all seemed to feel it very much. Mr. Narayan Shesbadri, a young native clergyman, spoke of the success of his labour at Indapore, and confirmed what Mr. Mitchell said as to the eagerness of the people to hear the truth. It is certainly pleasing to hear of such labours, and, for my part, my sympathies are more with preaching, as a missionary work, than with teaching. Jesus went through every city and to every village preaching the gospel, leaving this example to Christian workmen in all ages. No doubt the missionaries preach also in the schools; but it does not seem such a direct work as in the other case. The Hon'ble Mr. Frere arrived in Poona on Saturday, and the Governor last night.

### POONA.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF WESTERN INDIA. —We have the pleasure to state that a lecture in connection with this Institution will be delivered by Lieutenant E. Chapple, H. M.'s 95th Regiment, on Friday next, the 10th instant, at 8 P.M.—

SCHOLAR.—"The Literature of the middle ages." —*Observer, Oct.* 7.

ON Saturday last the Grand Steeple Chase duly came off, amid magnificent weather. About two hundred ladies and gentlemen on horseback assembled to witness it, and added greatly to the excitement and interest of the spectacle. The Soldier's Games followed; and we have availed ourselves of the report of both, furnished by our local contemporary of yesterday, which will be found under the head of "Sporting;" as well as his account of the meeting of the Rifle Association on the Thursday previous.—*Id.*

THE Criminal Sessions of Poona began at the Sessions Judge's Court at the Sungam on the 3rd instant. Among the cases brought before the Acting Judge (Baron Larpent) was that of a murder committed by a boy of about nineteen years of age, on a child eight years' old, for the sake of his ornaments at mid-day, noticed in a recent issue. He has been found guilty of wilful murder, and sentenced to be hanged, subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Another case was that of a woman tried for poisoning her husband; but no sufficient evidence was brought before the Court, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.—*Id.*

YESTERDAY morning, after much postponement, there came off at length the Grand Review of all the troops in the Garrison, on the general parade ground. A salute of fifteen guns was fired in honor of Sir William Mansfield, on his arriving on the ground.

Before the manœuvres began, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief delivered the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant Waller, of the 25th Regiment N. I. His Excellency did not add any remarks to the letter accompanying the decoration; and indeed none were needed, for all present must have felt how fully the award was justified by the heroism displayed by the gallant officer.

We cannot describe all the manœuvres; but the field was soon full of smoke, and the thunder of the big guns and rattle of musketry soon subdued all other sounds, except the heavy roll of the gun carriages along the field. The tide of battle gradually rolled over northward, as the unseen enemy must be supposed to have retreated in the direction of the Sappers' Lines.

The spectators were very numerous, but being very scattered over a field some miles in length, did not make much show. Many ladies on horseback were among them.—*Id.*

THE shooting for the Watch given by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with a prize of Rs. 10 to the 2nd, and Rs. 5 to the 3rd, best shot at 500 yards 3 rounds, commenced at half-past three o'clock yesterday, on which occasion the Donor, together which Major General Hale, the Brigadier, and a large number of Staff and Regimental Officers (not excepting a sprinkling of Ladies) assembled to witness the firing. Every arrangement has been made to ensure its success, and there was a particularly large attendance of soldiers of the 103rd, who shewed the interest they took in the shooting and success of their Regiment by the cheering which greeted their champions. Tents had been pitched and chairs provided to the right and left of the firing point for those desirous of witnessing the shooting. The 1st and 2nd prize were won by Serjeant Reid, 103rd Foot, and Private Loveless, 103rd Foot, the 3rd falling to Serjeant Bond, 33rd Foot. These men at the end of the 3rd round having obtained an equal number of points (3) shot off ties. In the 1st round Serjeant Reid obtained a centre and became the winner of the watch; the other two continuing to compete for several rounds. Serjeant Bond however finally missed the target, and thus resigned the 2nd prize to Private Loveless. Sir William Mansfield, after presenting the prizes to the successfully shots, addressed a few words to the soldiers generally to the effect that he was glad to have had the opportunity of giving these prizes, and happy to have witnessed the keen competition there had been. He should have wished to have brought together men from more Regiments, but hoped next year to give another prize to be contended for, on which occasion he trusted he should be able to carry out his wishes.

In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which this match concluded the shooting for His Highness Aga Khan's Purse was postponed until 4 P. M. this day.—*Id.*

### "WHERE ARE THEY A' NOO, GUY."

*Verses from a Friend after a sojourn of Sixteen Years in a Foreign Land.*

Oh! where are they a' noo, Guy,
Where are they a' noo—
The cronnies o' our childhood,
The happiest we knew?

Oh! they ha'e left us a,' Guy,
They are a' gane I trew;
They're scatter'd like a cloud o' mist
The sun has broken through.

Some in the auld kirk-yard, Guy,
Are sleeping canld and dead;
An' a' that's left to speak o' them—
The stane aboon their head.

There's some upon the sea, Guy,
An' some upon the shore:
An' some ha'e fell as heroes fall,
Mid canon's wildest roar.

Some sit in father's chair, Guy,
An' fill a father's room
Wi' a' the grace and dignity
A parent can assume.

While round ilk father's chair, Guy,
In chattering diasome glee,
Are gather'd human-buds o' hope,
Such as we used to be.

An' some ha'e sought a hame,
Far, far across the sea,
That, looking o'er the happy past,
May think o' you an' me.

An' wonder if, like them, Guy,
We still are to the fore;
An' if the "broomy braes" be still
The "broomy braes" o' yore.

An' often will the tear, Guy,
Drap on their manly cheek;
While thoughts o' hame may fill their hearts
Wi' words they canna speak.

For oh! it canna be, Guy,
They think nae o' their hame,
An' a' the sunny summer hours
We spent, "Langeyne," wi' them.

But, oh! gin they forget, Guy,
An' whisper not our name,
How often wi' a beating heart,
Our thoughts will turn to them.

An' ever wish them weel, Guy,
What'er their fate may be,
An'cherish still the glorious hope,
To meet before we dee.

Yes, meet an' shake their han', Guy,
Wi' hearts o'ercome wi' joy,
As each ane 'ells some by-gone tale
O' days he was a boy.

For oh! 'mid a' our ill's, Guy—
An' mony ill's we've seen—
We aye ha'e had our blinks o' bliss,
The blakest clouds between.

But where are they a' noo, Guy,
Oh! where are they a' noo,
The cronnies o' our childhood—
The happiest we knew.

J. H.

## INDIAN PRESS.

### REWARDS.

(*From the Englishman, Sept.* 24.)

WE have not before seen noted a fact, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief some time ago addressed a circular letter to all officer of regiments which mutinied in 1857, calling for a nominal and descriptive return of all the native officers and men who remained faithful to their standards and did loyal service. In addition, information is to be furnished as to what has become of these native officers and men—how they have been provided for, and what promotion or other rewards they have received in recognition of their fidelity to the British government. In the circular letter calling for this information it is stated that it is required "for the preparation of an elaborate work about to be published by order of Parliament." What the nature of this work is to be we are not informed, but as far as the matter here referred to is concerned, we may observe that it would appear that almost all, if not all, the native officers and soldiers who stood by the winning side have been amply rewarded and promoted. This being the case, it strikes us that it would be as well if the government would also make enquiry as to what rewards and promotions have been given to the European officers who performed the anxious and dangerous duty of keeping their dubious and uncertain men together, after their comrades had mutinied and deserted, and whilst the numbers of those who withstood the first temptation were frequently succumbing to the rebellion epidemic, and slipping away to join the enemy. It is not to be doubted or denied that it was the influence and exertions of these European officers which kept together, and saved from rebellion and ruin the native officers and men about whom such solicitude is now being evinced; and we cannot understand why, whilst the latter are being sought out and rewarded, the latter should be neglected and, in many cases, we believe, unemployed.

### SIR HUGH ROSE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

(*From the Friend of India, Sept.* 25.)

THERE was once upon a time a Commander-in-Chief who gambled, made love to other men's wives, and was not at all a respectable person. We fear these characteristics are too common to enable our readers immediately to identify which Commander-in-Chief is meant. They will see at once that it cannot be either Sir Charles Napier, or Lord Gough, or even poor Sir William Gomm; but when we go on to say that he was distinguished by a generous and gentlemanly disregard of personal affronts, every one will immediately perceive that we cannot allude to Sir Hugh Rose who, besides, has just punished an officer so high in command as Brigadier Christie for gambling. The Commander-in-Chief in question was His Royal Highness the Duke of York. We believe that it was before he was placed at the head of the Army, that he had a quarrel and fought a duel with Colonel Lennox, who shot off one of his Royal Highness' side-curls. An evening or two after the duel, there was a ball at Court at which Colonel Lennox was present. Each of the Princes of the blood led forth one of his sisters in the order of seniority. The Prince of Wales and Princess Royal danced down the country dance, until they came to Colonel Lennox and his partner, when the Prince led his sister to the bottom of the dance, and afterwards apologized to the lady for thus passing her over. The Duke of York however and Princess Augusta poussetted with Colonel Lennox and his fair partner as with every other couple. The acts was a trifle, but it showed a generous disdain of bringing personal quarrels into social life, and showing public displeasure towards a personal opponent, upon which Sir Hugh Rose would do well to reflect.

Magnanimity is the last virtue which a savage understands, and we have all enough of the savage in us to revert to barbarous opinion and practices, when we have been long isolated from civilized and Christian society. This was in some degree the position of Colonel Rose during his long residence in Syria, and though he may have recovered the outward polish of civilization so far as to wear straw-colored gloves, and drive out fair ladies in little phætons, yet he appears to exemplify Napoleon's saying "Grattez le Russe et vous trouverez le Tartare." All savage and half civilized Governments employ spies, listen to talebearing, are ruled by flattery, and are marked by extraordinary vindictiveness against personal offences. A crime against the State is as nothing in comparison to a personal affront. The result of these unrestrained passions is a childish imperiousness, a most despotic disregard of the rights and liberty of others, and a continual overstepping of the ruler's just authority, whereby both the person and the office are brought into contempt. Sir Hugh Rose has exemplified all these characteristics by his outrageous attempt to coerce the Officers of the Army.

"What will they say in England" when they hear that the Commander-in-Chief of India has issued Circular Orders to all Generals of Division, requiring them to forbid all officers under their command from attending the meeting of the United Service Club on the 25th instant? The reason alleged is that "it is a breach of military discipline, in contravention of the Queen's Regulations, publicly to discuss the military conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Priestley!" The Regulation, if stretched to its utmost, can only apply to those junior officers who are immediately under Lieutenant Colonel Priestley's orders. His Seniors, not only may, but it is to a certain degree their duty to, discuss Colonel Priestley's military conduct. But that reporting a private conversation is "military conduct" we emphatically deny. The place was not military, it was not on parade, in office or quarters, but in a private and social circle. The occupation of Colonel Priestley at the time was not military. He was not on duty but taking food, an act he certainly performed long before entering the Army, and talebearing is certainly not a military act and Colonel Hatch would find it difficult to prove it such. Every member of a Club has an inherent right to give vote for or against the admission or expulsion of any member. A Club is a voluntary and private association. Sir Hugh Rose might just as well order the admission of a member without ballot, or without paying his subscription, as compel officers to admit into their society a person whom they consider until to associate with them. He might as well interfere with the selection of books at the Metcalfe Library, or insist on forcing the vilest French romance on a Station Book-Club for the benefits of the ladies!

The whole question of Colonel Priestley's expulsion lies in a nutshell. Colonel Priestley officially reported a private conversation. The members of the United Service Club hold the views of all gentlemen, of all honest men, nay of all honest school boys, that talebearing is totally unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, and they summon a meeting to decide whether Colonel Priestley, having acted as an informer, is worthy to be their associate or not. Noscitur a sociis. Is he a bird of their feather or not? The response has been unanimous. With the exception of less than half a dozen officers under the immediate personal influence of the Commander-in-Chief, every member of the Club from every part of India, has declared that he will not be a companion of spies and informers. This question had nothing to do with the Commander-in-Chief's character. It was quite possible to expel Colonel Priestley and yet to disagree with Major Fitzgerald, it was possible to have the highest respect for the Commander-in-Chief and yet to hold that others had a right to express a contrary opinion, without being denounced and ruined. The social rights and freedom of speech which are our birthright were at stake. Had an informer gone with such a tale to Sir Charles Napier, he would have told him to consider himself kicked. Sir Hugh Rose had only to exercise the common amount of magnanimity which every man of sense knows to be not only becoming but necessary, By taking no notice of the hasty expression of a most estimable officer, and by marking his sense of the treachery which conveyed it to his ears, he would have gone far to show that expression to have been erroneous.

Putting honorable feeling out of the question we have hitherto hoped that common sense and knowledge of the world would have prevented Sir Hugh Rose from doing any thing so utterly insane, as identifying himself with Colonel Priestley and his acts. We have hitherto spoken of him with the respect due to his position. But unmindful of the unanimous voice of public opinion—we may say from the highest to the lowest member of English society —Sir Hugh Rose has had the inconceivable folly to make himself Colonel Priestley's partizan, and to interfere with the undoubted rights of the officers of the Army, as members of a Club, to choose their own associates. Imagine for one moment the Duke of Cambridge forbidding Military men to vote at a Club in London! The answer would be the expulsion of His Royal Highness, did he happen to be a member of it. But we ought to beg the Royal Duke's pardon for so preposterous a supposition. The Commander-in-Chief however, has done worse than this. It has not been sufficiently remarked that Colonel Priestley, by his fulsome eulogies on Sir Hugh Rose, infringed the military law that the conduct of superiors is not to be animadverted on by juniors, quite as much as Major Fitzgerald did by dissenting from them. It is this law which prevents the presentation of testimonials to Commanding Officers. It is a rule constantly infringed in private, but never in public. Happy is the Commanding Officer who has never been confidentially abused on his own parade ground. Colonel Priestley is between the horns of a dilemma. If his conversation with Major Fitzgerald was not private, *he* is the more guilty of the two interlocutors, for he was the one who began discuss the conduct of his Commanding Officer. If it was private, he is a spy and an informer for reporting it.

The above Rule is the one that Major Fitzgerald was charged with breaking. It is on the pretence of maintaining this important Rule that the Commander-in-Chief has forbidden officers to vote against Colonel Priestley—though the interpretation which could apply it to such a case must be a most elastic one—and it is the very Rule which the Commander-in-Chief has himself openly and glaringly violated. He has done so on several occasions, by permitting himself to be addressed in the most adullatory strain by officers under his command, who extol him as the hero of the age, and having permitted this infraction of discipline in the case of flatterers he has no right to find fault with it in any case. If an officer has a right to praise the Commander-in-Chief, another may instantly blame him. In the present instance, although the highest legal authority had officially pronounced that Major Fitzgerald had committed no offence against any of the Articles of War, yet in blind rage Sir Hugh Rose has not only attacked the Secretary of the Club, who has acted strictly within the limits of his duty, but has uttered bitter complaints against the society of Calcutta for marking their sense of Colonel Priestley's behaviour, and has finally committed the gross military offence of submitting the whole question for the consideration—not of the H. E. the Viceroy in Council, not of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge—but of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of H. M.'s 42nd Regiment! Incredible but true! Unless our informants have labored under a degree of hallucination which would render them dangerous to society, Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief of India, has ordered a public letter on the behaviour of Colonel Priestley to be read by every Captain in the Royal Black Watch to his Company. Sir Hugh Rose has thus invited the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates to discuss the character and conduct of the Colonel who is unfortunately set over them together with his own, while he will not permit the officers of the army to express an opinion on the former point alone!

We cannot but express a hope that such an act as this, so utterly subversive of all Military rule and discipline, and evincing such an amount of blind passion and folly as to satisfy every one of the utter unfitness of the perpetrator to be entrusted with high authority, or to deal with the interests of the army, will not be allowed to pass unnoticed and unpunished. The Commander-in-Chief has himself struck such a blow at the discipline of the army, by alienating from himself the respect of every officer, that the continuance of His Excellency in command is, to say the least, unadvisable. We may add for the consolation of the afflicted lieges that we have reason for saying, that the conduct of the Viceroy, while openly marked by great consideration and delicacy towards the Commander-in-Chief, has been no less indicative of the sympathies and feelings of a high-minded gentleman.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 24.)

THE Civil Service of India occupies a prominent place in history, and although it is now the fashion with some writers to attribute to it at present in terms of disparagement, there can be no doubt of its being able to appeal with confidence to the verdict of posterity. Armed with so much power for good or for evil, placed in a position of so much temptation and involving heavy responsibilities, it has nevertheless established and maintained an unimpeachable reputation for moderation, integrity and talent. The Company has been swallowed up in the Executive Government and the traditions of the Civil Service are fast fading before the energy and numbers of the interloper. "*Effete* Civilianism" has passed into a bye-word and is often in the mouths of those who are incapable of weighing the merits and virtues of a body of men who represent the traditions and feelings of the past. The representatives of the old service, as it was in the days of its more exclusive privileges and honours, are still amongst us on the Bench and in the Council. Their policy may be obstructive, but their high character and abilities remain unquestioned. The sympathy of the public must necessarily be with the party of interlopers, as they are called, who have superseded the service and will, in time, govern India, but more through the possession of office than by the voice of public opinion. The service itself is revolutionized to a becoming harmony with the new order of things. It is thrown open to all ranks of life, and eighty new "competition-wallahs" annually make their appearance in the three Presidencies, who have not one thought in common with the closed rank of their superseded predecessors. The competition examination at home is conducted by men chosen impartially from the different Universities and elsewhere, and who are distinguished for their knowledge of the special subjects in which they are required to examine. Candidates may offer to be examined in as many subjects as they please, but unless they display a competent knowledge, no marks will be given in respect of the particular subject in which they exhibit their deficiency. The most marked feature of the results as far as they have been tested by six years' experience, is the decline of University and public school men from the list of successful candidates. It cannot be doubted but that this is a very serious consideration as it respects the future efficiency, character and respectability of the service. Education does not merely consist in the preparation for an examination, however searching it may be. In order to be competent magistrates, collectors and administrators in India, in order to exercise the weight and influence which is necessary to those positions, and to gain the respect which is essential to the dignity of their offices, much more is required than the mere aptitude for passing an examination, which may or may not imply nothing more than so much "cram." The influence of associations, of being brought up in a family where ideas of liberality and honor may be supposed to prevail, of having resided with companions of cultivated mind and sense of honor, of having been in a position of life elevated to a certain extent beyond the mere struggle for means of subsistence, is a most important part of the education for public life. The guarantees for having been subjected to such influence, or at all events for having been alive to its importance, are much more readily found in University and Public School training than they are in private tuition, directed probably to the high object of obtaining a position of profit and emolument. What may be the reason of the increased number of private school-men we do not know. Possibly the disinclination to incur the discomforts of a life of exile in a hostile climate may not be considered at Oxford, Cauffbridge, Dublin, and public schools to be compensated by other considerations, now that salaries and pensions are reduced. We can hardly suppose that examiners are not on their guard to prevent "cram" from gaining the victory over a substantial and solid education.

Although we consider that the first examination, that which regulates the admission to the service should be directed to ascertain the capacity, natural and acquired, of the candidates, it by no means follows that such is to be the object of the examination in Calcutta. That object is to test the condition and efficiency of the special training which the Civilian has undergone to enable him to discharge satisfactorily the duties of his new office. The Government have just issued some new rules for the examination of the newly-appointed Members of the Bengal Civil Service in the languages of India, prevailing in the Presidency of Fort William. A Board of Examiners is appointed which may form itself into Sub-Committees, each consisting of two or more of its Members. The President of this Board will exercise a supervision and authority over all the new arrivals until they are either attached to the Public Service or directed, or permitted to proceed into the Interior. Some recent scandals, connected with the conduct of a few of the last batch of Competition-wallahs," we presume to be the cause of this regulation, which appears to be a most excellent one. The first appointed Civil Servants will be allotted to the different Divisions of the Presidency in such proportions as may be determined, from time to time, by the Government of India. Two languages are required for the Lower Provinces, Bengalee and Oordoo; for the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Oude, Persian and Hindee. There seems to be a set determination on the part of the authorities to keep up a certain amount of discipline amongst the unattached civilians on their arrival in Calcutta. Besides being placed under the orders, general and special, of the President of the Board of Examiners, monthly examinations are to be held to test the progress being made in the process of preparation. Unless the new Civilian has passed the test of qualification in one language at or before the seventh general monthly examination, and in a second language at or before the thirteenth general monthly examination, after his arrival in India, the consequences are to be somewhat humiliating. He will not be allowed to remain in Calcutta, but will be sent to complete his studies under some Civil Authority at a Station in the Interior. And by the eleventh rule, if he fails to pass the double test within eighteen months from the date of the first monthly examination after his arrival in India (allowance being made for duly certified sickness) he will be finally removed from the Service. The inducements to read for honors will be useful, and we hope successful. The examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency. A certificate of high proficiency will be issued by the President of the Board and involves a donation of Rs. 800. A degree of honor will be issued by the Head of the Government in India and involves a donation of Rs. 1,600. But we believe that these rewards would be much more attractive in the eyes of candidates if they were accompanied by some gift of precedence. At present one who successfully goes through a pass examination proceeds up country and gets the start of one who stays in Calcutta and reads for honors. That start may make all the difference in the world a few years later, and the successful candidate for honors will find that he never earned Rs. 1,600 more dearly than in incurring all the work of reading for honors. Several civilians have injured their health by incurring the fatigue of too hard work in the first year. The expence of living in Calcutta during the extra months, which are thereby rendered necessary, makes a serious deduction from the reward, but the honor as to the advantage would be deemed more worth the risk and time if the future consequences of the success were rendered more certain and defined.

### EDUCATION.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 27.)

OPINIONS may not harmonize as to the exact course of educational essential to impart to a population, yet all rational men must agree to the necessity of secular instruction in some shape or other.

We have carefully perused the interesting Report on Education in the Punjab for the past year, and are gratified at its marked improvement in most respects over that of the year previous. But, though a superiority over past years is strikingly perceptable, education has not yet attained perfection by any means, and we trust its many defects will this year be eradicated, and its circle of knowledge considerably enlarged.

The number of scholars regularly attending schools throughout the Punjab during the year amounted to 52,480; the cost of which was Rs. 5,11,284, the Imperial Revenue defraying Rs. 1,75,758; the one per cent. cess fund Rupees 2,84,976, while Rupees 5,05,150 were obtained from private sources. The expenditure on Vernacular School houses during the period being Rupees 73,864.

For so large an expenditure Government and the public have naturally a right to demand a clear and explicit statement of progress, which the Report however does not satisfactorily supply. It's true that the Report is as complete as such documents usually are, but its information is not exactly of the right sort. Instead of encumbering it with elaborate tabular statements of various kinds that not one in a hundred think of looking at, half a page devoted to each Tehseel and Village school, affording its brief history and describing its progress, would have been much more satisfactory, and not have been attended with half the trouble the present tables must have given.

One or two points particulars strike us in the Report under review. One is the exaction demanded from Civil authorities in the cause of education; and secondly the threatened attitude assumed to Lumberdars with a view to enforce the attendance of children to School. In both cases we believe that undue, injudicious interference would only be productive of harm, and entirely frustrate the object in view. A Civil officer will of course lend his aid to the education of the children of his District, as he would any other excellent scheme; but, with his multifarious duties, to ask him to become a District School-Master is exacting rather too much!

The success and prosperity of the system does not in our opinion depend on its being *forced* unnaturally, but to the judicious encouragement it receives from all who are able to afford it. Education, we repeat, should not be forced upon those who are unwilling to receive it; neither should a man be dismissed from his appointment under Government because he fails to exert his influence in its cause. It is sufficient every one should be aware that without education it is impossible to succeed to any respectable public post; the rest may be left to the common sense of the people themselves. The assistance rendered by Government in the cause of education is designed as a boon to those anxious to avail themselves of it; if people are unwilling to have their children educated the fault is theirs. Persuasion and conciliation ought to be the only means used, any attempt to obtrude or enforce it creates disgust and retards its progress.

Lieutenant Holroyd, who advocates this indirect mode of compulsion, refers to the prohibition by act of parliament of English parents from employing their children in certain manufactures, except on condition that they send them to school for several hours a day, and thinks Lumberdars should be made to understand they should do the same. There exists in our opinion, not the slightest similarity between the two cases, and Mr. Holroyd's suggestion should have no weight whatever. All the pressure would recoil on the authorities until the people of their own accord consider education as a valuable acquisition, which it is duty to secure for their children at some sacrifice to themselves, but which at present in very many cases we find they do. As an instance we discover it recorded at page 54 of the Report that the Zemindars complain that when their children learn to read and write they will not plough, but require a servant! Now this opinion—erroneous though it be,—is very largely shared in by the agricultural population, who compose such a large proportion of the mass, and is one that will be found most difficult to overcome, notwithstanding future benefits may be pointed out, and the advantages of education duly explained.

We regret to find and an unfavorable mention made of the working of the Normal Schools generally, especially those of the Delhi and Umballah districts where the failures have been large. The Inspector states that the teachers latterly sent have been *necessarily* inferior to their predecessors; but why the latter class of teachers should *necessarily* be worse than the former ones is a mystery that for the credit of the department ought to have been clearly and satisfactorily explained. The Director of Public Instruction thinks that if sufficient salaries were offered there would be no difficulty in finding suitable Europeans or Eurasians for the posts of Head Master of Normal Schools. But it is nowhere stated that the present salaries are lower than those formerly given, so that this does not extricate us from the difficulty in the least. Neither do the Adult schools appear to thrive, owing it is said to similar establishments having been opened by Mission Schools at a reduced rate of tuition fee. Though, if this reason is correct it does not show an actual falling off in this class of schools, but merely a change by which they are enabled to obtain the same amount of knowledge at a reduced rate.

The Director purposes making greater distinction than at present exists between the Tehseel and Village School, the present term "Tehseel" not properly defining the status of such Schools. Hereafter a Town School will be known as one in which fifty or more regular Scholars are taught, two-fifths of whom can read properly, write from dictation, understand the four first rules of arithmetic and something of the geography of their own country, and more especially of their own Province. Present schools failing in these conditions will sink into the lower grade, while Village Schools as they progress will rise into the higher.

We must here break off for the present. In an early number we will resumes the subject reviewing the question of female education and grants-in-aid.

### COLONEL PRIESTLEY.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 26.)

THE result of the meeting of the United Service Club, held yesterday, was, as generally anticipated, fatal to Colonel Priestley, and the intelligence was at once communicated to him by telegram that he had ceased to be a Member of the Club. No Military Members attended, acting thus, as we consider, very wisely, as they leave Sir Hugh Rose nothing to condemn in their conduct. While holding stedfastly their own opinions on the matter, they, as under Military subjection, obeyed of course the very positive order of their Military head. Their having acted thus leaves His Excellency nothing to lay hold of in their conduct, whereby he might be able to turn aside public attention from the question at issue. They have not certainly improved His Excellency's position—but they have strengthened their own.

There were no dissentients we believe from the general opinion of the Club, except the four already known, viz., Colonel Haythorne, the Adjutant-General; Major Johnson, Deputy Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Burne, Military Secretary; and that profound legal authority, Colonel Hatch. Colonel Haythorne favored the Committee we believe with his opinion on the error of their proceedings in a long and elaborate letter, but his arguments being founded upon the misconceived view taken by the Military Judge Advocate General, and being opposed to what His Majesty the Emperor of the French denominates "the stern logic of facts," the document did not bear such weight as perhaps was anticipated at Simla. We understand that Lord Elgin has forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief the legal opinion of the Advocate General here, which does not coincide with that of the learned Judge Advocate at Simla, and we also hear that His Lordship has not hesitated to express his own opinion against the line of policy which Sir Hugh Rose has chosen to follow. This may at length open His Excellency's eyes to the very foolish and unsafe position he has taken up. He may probably have to thank the very dark lantern of legal knowledge held up to him by Colonel Hatch for all the stumbling which has ensued, but the matter must now go before His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and we shall anxiously look for his remarks. What steps will be taken by the Junior United Service Club in London of which we believe Colonel Priestley is a Member, remains of course to be seen, but we have no reason to suppose that body will form a different opinion, from the almost unanimous one of their brother officers here. We may refer to this subject again if the public be not already too tired of it. In the meantime the Club, a new Committee of which has, we believe, been composed wholly of civilians, awaits any movement that may now take place from Army Head Quarters, while Colonel Priestley has leisure to contemplate his present position and future prospects. Perhaps he may consider that if he has been unable to gain immortality, he has managed to achieve notoriety, and that there is some merit even in this. We are certain that nobody will grudge him any satisfaction he may derive from the idea.

### THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

(*From the Englishman, Sept.* 22.)

WE are accustomed, in India, to tales of distress from scarcity of food caused by failure of the crops in some district or other of the vast area comprised within the red line which defines in the maps the boundary of British India. We hear of the sufferings of the poorer classes, of the aged left to die of want while the more youthful fly the famine-stricken spot in search of food. We hear of mothers selling their children into slavery to save both themselves and their offspring from starvation. We say we hear of these things, but they make no impression upon us; they pass by us as the moan of the winds or the flight of the clouds which precede the advent of the long-sighed for rains. We are sensible of their pressure as they pass, but once beyond our ken and they are forgotten. It is not that we are callous to the sufferings of our fellow-mortals, though they have their birth-place in a different clime to the land of our nativity. It is simply that the land in which we live is subject to constant atmospheric changes which result in the frequent recurrence of drought or too abundant rain, both alike causing the earth to fail in bringing forth its increase. In India we may without exaggeration say that a scare is only a passes that scarcity is not felt in some one or other of the numerous provinces comprised within it. Correspondents write of want and of its accompanying evils, of the miseries resulting from a scarcity of food, but we see them—we feel them not—and though we give a passing thought to those who suffer, it is, after all, but transitory and vanishes almost as soon as it makes its presence known. The executioner becomes callous to the sufferings of his victim, and those habituated to the exercise of cruelty feel no enjoyment save in witnessing the agonies of those who suffer. So it is with all that which is of daily occurrence, we at length witness it without emotion: how much more so must it be the case when we only hear of suffering and fail to realize all its misery by its absence from our presence? When any more than ordinary calamity befalls any section of the community—be it in our vicinity or in some remote corner of this vast empire we are not wont to neglect the opportunity for exercising our charity, but the casual mention of want which is well nigh chronic—so perpetual is its recurrence in some corner or other of the British possessions—excites no feeling in our breasts beyond—as we have said, the passing regret that such things must be. In India, moreover, we are so accustomed to highly colored pictures and exaggerated accounts of every transient event, that we give no reason to suppose that body will form a different opinion, from the almost unanimous one of their brother officers here. We may refer to this subject again if the public be not already too tired of it. In the meantime the Club, a new Committee of which has, we believe, been composed wholly of civilians, awaits any movement that may now take place from Army Head Quarters, while Colonel Priestley has leisure to contemplate his present position and future prospects. Perhaps he may consider that if he has been unable to gain immortality, he has managed to achieve notoriety, and that there is some merit even in this. We are certain that nobody will grudge him any satisfaction he may derive from the idea.

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greatly needed. We are informed that with the rude native gins twelve months would be occupied in separating the fibre and seed of the crop now growing. It is gratifying to know that an effort to remedy these and other deficiencies is being made. Encouraged by the result of their first year's operations, the merchants before referred to contemplate the formation of a joint-stock company, on a footing which will ensure results of far greater magnitude. We sincere hope that success will attend their endeavours. Sound judgment and business capacity are evidenced in the details of their scheme, and what they have already done should entitle them to the confidence of capitalists.

Turkey, then, will hold a very honourable position in the cotton statistics of the coming year. It is not at all improbable that her total exports will amount to 100,000 or 120,000 bales. If other countries adapted to cotton production would, all or the chief of them, make proportionate advance in production, our anxiety about the American crop, and the dangers which beset the greatest manufacturing interest of Britain, would speedily be removed.

## TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN AND GAROTTERS.

*(From the London Review.)*

IN England we never quarrel with a bad system, however enormous, or however obvious, its badness may be, till some signal mischief results from it too flagrant to be overlooked, or till this mischief falls either upon some class too large, or some public men too important in influence and station, to permit of the indignation of either being ignored or silenced. Even then we seldom, in the first instance at least, go to the root of the evil, or lay our correcting hand upon the precise point in the system we assail to which the mischief regarded is to be traced. We are injured and angry; and we strike hard and sometimes effectually, but rarely with much discrimination.

Just at the present moment the public is wrathful and alarmed at the undeniable increase of crimes of violence, and more especially of highway robbery and garotting. Women have been outraged, men have been murdered, and all classes of her Majesty's subjects have been knocked down and rifled; but these proceedings might have gone on with only occasional explosions of disgust and panic, had not some ruffian in a moment of happy inspiration throttled a member of Parliament on his way home from the House of Commons after a late division. A little comparison of these acts of violence brought to light the fact—or rather republished it, for it had often been stated before—that a great proportion of these crimes were committed by "Ticket-of-leave Men"—*i.e.*, convicts who, on the plea of good behaviour while in prison, had been liberated on licence or parole before the full term of their sentence had expired. It transpired that many hundreds of these ruffians were now at large in England. Accordingly there was an immediate and very general outcry against the authorities, and against Sir Joshua Jebb as the head of the Convict Department, for their reckless and senseless proceedings in letting loose such numbers of unreclaimed and half-punished criminals in the heart of wealthy, civilized, and populous community like ours. The outcry is just in the main, but it is shallow and undiscriminating. The behaviour of the Directors of Convict Prisons, and of the Home Secretary who is responsible for them, has been unquestionably most injudicious and incompetent; but the real source of the mischief—the gravity of which it is not easy to exaggerate—is deeper than the individual incapacity or blunders of either. What we mean is this.

Criminals guilty of heinous offences, and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, may shorten their imprisonment to the extent of a fourth or a third by good conduct while in gaol. Thus a four years' convict at the end of five or five and a half, and so on. When thus liberated on licence, the conditions of their liberation, *which are duly printed on the back of the licence are*, that if they shall be guilty of any misconduct, or shall be known to be leading idle and immoral lives, they shall be re-apprehended, and be liable, without trial or conviction, to be committed to prison for the remainder of their original term. This is the English Judge-Jury system which Sir Joshua Jebb, we believe, inaugurated, and has, we know, so deplorably mismanaged. The original idea was sound enough: it is absolutely necessary, if order and discipline are to be maintained in convict establishments without the most revolting severity, or if any prospect of reforming the criminal is to be entertained, that the element of *hope* should be admitted and encouraged,—that the prisoner should know that he can mitigate the hardships of his incarceration, and hasten its termination by repentance and good conduct. But the errors committed in carrying out this idea have been two—both so obvious, so enormous, and so often pointed out, that persistence in them is utterly unpardonable. In the first place, good conduct in prison, when—from strictness of surveillance—bad conduct was impossible, has been held to warrant the conclusion that the convict would conduct himself well when liberated, and good conduct has been interpreted to mean mere submission to prison regulations without turbulence or impotent recalcitration. No attempt has been made to test the convict's reformation or power of controlling himself or resisting temptation under conditions of *partial* liberation; he has been transferred from a state of total restraint to a state of unrestricted liberty, with no intermediate stage of preparation and trial. Now every one at all conversant with the subject is perfectly aware that the most correct conduct in gaol is not the slightest indication of the probability of good conduct out of it: has that, on the contrary, the most hardened and incorrigible offenders—the most hopeless enemies of society are often precisely those who are astute enough to become the special pets of the chaplain, the schoolmaster, and the governor. It is equally well known that to turn a convict out from the gaol into the world to earn his own living, with no intermediate stage of discipline, and often with no home or refuse to go to, is almost inevitably to cast him back upon old courses, old associates, and old temptations. The second error is this: the conditions of the licence have, we believe we may venture to say, *almost never* been acted upon; the liberation has been virtually absolute; and only on the commission of actual and detected crime, and on formal conviction before a magistrate, has the supervision system of the ticket-of-leave man been brought up against him. In Ireland, as is well known, under Sir Walter Crofton's admirable management, both these grievous and fatal blunders have been avoided.

The public, therefore, is right in its instincts, and "does well to be angry" at the ticket-of-leave system as it is at present administered in England. But its anger is scarcely well-informed or well-directed, and only reaches a fragment and symptom of the mischief, and for this reason. A ticket-of-leave man is simply a convict who is liberated in 1862 instead of in 1863; he is a criminal who has undergone the sentence of the law just as completely, in fact, as if he had remained in penal servitude for five years instead of four, or for six years instead of seven: that is, he has been imprisoned, not indeed, as long as the judge originally ordered, but as long as the constituted authorities, *revising the sentence of the judge* by the light of the prisoner's subsequent behaviour in the Act of Parliament warrants them in doing), ultimately decide. The man would be equally let loose upon society in any case; the only difference would be in the date,—a few months sooner or later. If, in consequence of the present alarm and indignation, the licensing system were to be swept away, and the convicts were compelled to undergo the full term of their sentence, the only gain to the public would be, that the garottings, and burglaries, and other outrages which are now committed this year, would then be committed the year after; or to speak more correctly (since there are always a large number of ruffians discharged from prison every year), the atrocities of this year would be committed by a different batch of ruffians, *i.e.*, by the expirers of 1862 instead of by the ticket-of-leave men of 1861. This would really be the sole profit of the change:—nay, it would be even less than this; for while no one will affirm that the convict who returns to his evil courses after five years' penal servitude would be weaned from them if he were detained for six years, every one is aware that if he were deprived of the hope of reducing his term of imprisonment by subordination and good behaviour while in confinement, he would be turned out even a more irreclaimable and exasperated villain than at present. We shall not gain one single step towards the object we have in view (the protection of society) by the abolition of the licensing system, which, decently and judiciously administered, might be both equitable and prudent. If we wish to do any good that we must go much futher: we must abolish both short and *definite* terms of confinement for the worse and more confirmed criminals; and we must provide some rational security against the necessity and the probability of the liberated convicts, on their liberation, relapsing into crime. In former days, as we all know, our practice was to send them to the antipodes, whence few of them ever returned; though, by the way, all who did return invariably returned to resume a life of hostility to society. Nine-tenths remained in the penal colonies; some recovered themselves in the new circumstances of a new world, and became honest, industrious, and thriving men; those who did not underwent punishment after punishment, but troubled the mother country no more. But this resource is at an end; one after another all our dependencies have refused to become the depositaries and cess-pools for our moral filth, with the single exception of Western Australia; and Western Australia can absorb but few. The old system of transportation was in many points so indefensible and brought about such frightful results, that it was deliberately abandoned, and, we may be quite sure, will never be resumed. We are driven to the hard necessity of consigning our own criminality at home; in some way or other, under some conditions, we must dispose of our convicts *here*, we must either hang them, or keep them in gaol permanently, or turn them out cured, or place them in honest occupations when liberated, and retain them in these occupations by perpetual supervision, or cut off the supply of them by juvenile reformatories, or adopt some plan which shall be a combination of all these, and by its cumulative contrivances shall produce in the aggregate the main result. The problem, once clearly stated, is by no means so difficult or hopeless as it seems. It has more than once been theoretically mastered and very successful approaches have been made to its practical solution; but our Government, which can never grasp an idea, or get to the bottom of a great subject, and our national temperament, which abhors and despises philosophy and science in administrative matters,—and our insane humanitarian, Sentimental, which is never tender to the one sinner whether he repent or not, than to the ninety-and-nine honest citizens who suffer from his sin,—have always hitherto combined their several incapacities and follies to prevent society from being saved from the ruffianism which it is daily fostering and letting loose.

We must recur to the subject; for the true solution of the problem cannot be done justice to at the end of an article which only designs to state it with precision.

## LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

*(From the Saturday Review.)*

WIDE-SPREAD and genuine as the sympathy for the Lancashire operatives undoubtedly is, there are few of us, perhaps, who have fairly penetrated through the crust of statistics and formed any adequate conception of what manufacturing distress really means to those who have made it their business to go into the cottages of the workmen and report what they have seen. The figures which tell us that the number actually dependent on the rates is increasing at the rate of six or eight thousand a week, and that the Relief Committees have at least as much on their hands as the Poor Law Guardians, present no picture to the mind of the reality of the calamity under which Lancashire is suffering with so much patience and fortitude. The more detailed reports which have been published of the progress of destitution, and the difficulties of the Relief Committees, enable us to understand something more of the nature and extent of a misfortune which needs only to be appreciated to command the anxious sympathy of all classes. Let any one try to comprehend all the bodily and mental distress which is implied in a narrative like the following, which has recently been reported from Preston. A family of eleven had been living comfortably, before the bad times, on weekly earnings which, in the aggregate, came to 3*l.* 15*s.* For twenty-eight weeks they had been out of work, their furniture had almost all gone to keep them from starvation, and for three or four months they had lived on something less than a shilling a-week for each of them. Imagine a human being supporting life on considerably less than 2*d.* a-day, and that this is the lot of many who had been accustomed to the comforts and little luxuries which were seldom wanting in the home of an industrious operative, and you have a picture of distress which it would task the loftiest philosophy and the most fervid religion to bear as it is borne by workmen who are suffering for no fault of their own. Possibly such cases as that we have mentioned may be thought exceptional, and no doubt there are degrees in the measure of suffering endured by different households. But the figures and averages of the general returns show only too plainly how nearly the whole mass of unemployed operatives has been reduced to one dead level of destitution. Even including the doles of the Guardians of the Poor and the Relief Committees, the average rate of living is estimated in the Preston district at about 1*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* 8*d.* per head for a week's subsistence—enough to starve off actual starvation, it seems, though it is scarcely possible to understand how it can suffice to keep life in a human body. Look at the case, again, from another point of view. According to the estimate of the *Times* reporter, a loss of wages amounting to 13,000*l.* a week has been met by relief to the extent of 1,000*l.*; and now that the great bulk even of the most provident have exhausted their small savings, these two sums, 13,000*l.* and 1,000*l.*, must nearly represent the comparative means of existence enjoyed in 1861 and 1862. The reports of the Savings' Banks, the co-operative Societies and the other associations in which the thrifty among the factory hands were accustomed to invest their savings, show with equal clearness the extent and severity of the pressure. The Preston Savings Banks alone exhibit a reduction of 18,000*l.* below what, in the ordinary course of affairs, would have been the amount of their deposits. All these accumulations, with all the independence and the hopes which rested upon them, have been sacrificed to keep the wolf from the door; and with no other result, in many cases, than to defer the dreaded time when an application for relief would become inevitable. These accounts are taken from a single town, and though all Lancashire may not yet have suffered in quite the same degree, they substantially represent the condition of the busy manufacturing population of an entire county.

There is but one set-off against the gloom of such a picture. If the bad times have shown the precariousness of the working man's position, they have proved the sterling quality of the men themselves. Trouble has not goaded them to turbulence, and the statistics of crime show an actual diminution of offences under temptations which no one until now believed that a sturdy race of artizans could wholly withstand. There is no complaining against their hard lot; and the only boon which has been asked is that the labour which is rightly imposed as a test of destitution should be accommodated as much as possible to the habits and constitutions which a totally different kind of employment has generated. When the time of trial shall have passed away, an enduring result will remain in the respect with which their countrymen will have learned to look upon the factory-men of Lancashire. And in the meantime all that can be done will assuredly be done to mitigate the distress which cannot be wholly removed. It has been hinted that those whose fortunes have been built upon the labour of the cotton districts have shown less alacrity than strangers in supporting the efforts of the Relief Committee; but we do not believe that either the mill-owners or any other class will be found wanting, or that lack of funds will be among the difficulties, abundant enough in other shapes, with which the Associations that have been formed to grapple with the emergency will have to contend. The Manchester Central Committee has organized a systematic plan of administering the funds entrusted to it, and has appointed an Executive Committee, in which the great Lancashire proprietors, and many of the leading manufacturers, are to be found. Every district has been represented, and local bodies are about to be formed to act in subordination to the Central Committee in the careful administration of relief. As a result of the meeting which was held at Bridgwater House, Lord Derby was able to announce that a fund of about 40,000*l.* was already subscribed, and that further contributions were confidently expected, all of which would be transmitted to the Central Committee for distribution. The Lord Mayor's fund, which has been raised for the most part by London subscribers, though not without many contributions from other places, has already afforded invaluable aid to the Local Committees of the most distressed towns, and will continue to feed the necessities of the crisis as long as the occasion shall require. Whether this will be done exclusively through the agency of the Manchester Committee is not yet decided, but remittances have already been sent to Manchester, and it is probable that the effective organization of Lord Ellesmere's Committee will lead to the union of all these independent efforts in one combined administration. For the purpose of raising funds, there is much to be said in favour of maintaining the distinct organizations which the crisis has called into being; but there is an obvious advantage in distributing relief through one central channel, assuming that the subordinate local agencies are judiciously organized and effectively worked. The principle of affording relief in a shape which will save the honest pride of the factory men, as far as practicable, from the supposed humiliation of accepting poor-law relief, is conceded by all, though it would be idle to lay down any rigid rules to control the action of those who are on the spot, and who ought to be the best judges of what it is prudent to do in each particular case. But whatever may be the precise form of distribution to be adopted, it may, we believe, be regarded as certain that the sympathy of the country will supply all that is needed, and that Lancashire men (we hope without exception) will take the place that belongs to them in the van of the movement. Now that the operatives have shown themselves worthy of more than all that can be done for them, the country at large will not be slow to prove how thoroughly it appreciates their noble bearing and sympathizes with their troubles. As good ever comes out of evil, it may be that in future years the great cotton famine will be chiefly remembered as the time when the hearty union of classes was cemented by feelings of mutual respect and regard too strong to be disturbed by envy or suspicion, and proof alike against the visitations of distress and the delusions of political agitation. But the evil is too sharp and too pressing to leave room yet for such reflections, and the business of every man now is to do that part, whatever it may be, which his position may assign to him in the work of relief. All can give sympathy, most can give help; and we are satisfied that neither the one nor the other will be wanting, even though the distress should be aggravated during the coming winter beyond the worst expectations of the least hopeful among us.

## THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

*(From the Saturday Review.)*

THE formal announcement of the approaching marriage of the Prince of Wales will be received by the nation with universal satisfaction. Marriages are always interesting, and the romance of marriages is wound up to its highest pitch when the bride is fair, young, and a Princess, and the bride-groom is the heir to the most splendid heritage on earth. The Prince of Wales has had every opportunity given him, from his cradle, that the care of the best and most anxious of friends and advisers could bestow. An unceasing vigilance has attempted to avert the evils attendant on a position so high and so exceptional, and to make him not unworthy of his mother and his country. He has had an education which was the best, the most varied, and the most fit that could be devised by a father with whom cultivation of every kind was almost a passion. He has flown like a royal bee to suck the honey of three Universities. He has been sent, under the companionship of men of the highest character and the widest learning, to visit some of the greatest of modern cities, and some of the most sacred scenes of the past. And now that he is coming to an age when liberty would expose him to the perils that have been fatal to so many of his family, he is provided with a young wife who is not only all that is desirable in age, creed, and birth, but is said to be pretty, engaging, and attractive. The river of his life has hitherto flowed on under a sky of singular brightness and promise, and the nation sets itself to watch its further course, not only with loyalty and interest, but with the gladness that attends the spectacle of youth and unclouded fortunes. It is reasonably hoped that the Queen may find some mitigation of her sorrows in the happy marriages of her children, and this hope will greatly increase the pleasure with which this marriage will be welcomed by the nation. The love of gaiety and gossip may also find a very natural vent in the contemplation of the restoration of brilliancy to the Court, and in the anticipation of the pageants which will attend on the coming of a Princess of Wales. It, also, happens that our history supplies scarcely any instances of Princesses of Wales who have occupied their proper position, and done credit to the name they bore. The lady who is next spring to assume the title will come to us with a novelty of hopes and possibilities that will in itself be a powerful attraction.

As the wife of the Prince must be about eighteen or twenty years of age, of Royal lineage, and a Protestant, there could not be many persons to satisfy all the requisite conditions. Those who best know the *Almanach de Gotha* assert that there are only seven ladies whom the Prince could possibly have married, unless he was prepared to wait until eligible princesses in the nursery grew old enough to enter the list. A man who can only marry one of seven women may consider himself singularly fortunate if one of the seven unites so many recommendations as the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. One of these recommendations, and by no means the least strong, consists in its being from Denmark that she comes to us. It is now a century and a half since our Sovereigns formed any other alliance than one with a minor branch of German Royalty; and after so long a continuance in one course, a change is welcome simply because it is a change. Denmark, too, is a country with which England will be very gladly connected. So far as political combinations are at all influenced in these days by Royal alliances, we have every reason to rejoice in anything that puts us on better terms with a small, gallant maritime nation, whose special mission lies in co-operating with us to maintain the free navigation of the Baltic. Socially, also, the Danes are a gentle, courteous, obliging people, with sufficient of artistic feeling and taste to adapt themselves easily to the ways of foreigners. Their country, too, belongs to a group of kingdoms in which the social influence of England happens to be greater than that of any other country. Throughout the region of Scandinavia, English habits, English education, and the English language occupy the position that in so large a portion of the Continent is conceded to all that is French. Travellers in those Northern peninsulas and islands are gratified and surprised to find that their host, his wife, and his daughters have been accustomed from their cradle to make English a part of their primary instruction; and to look upon England as the first of countries. The princess who is coming to us from this most suitable of homes has also the merit of involving us in no political embarrassment. There is no new Danish question which we can be well asked to take up, or any new Danish interest we can well be called on to guarantee. The one question which occasionally brings Denmark before Europe is that ancient, abysmal, interminable question of Schleswig-Holstein. Henceforth, we shall regard it with an impartiality, if possible, more absolute than ever, as our sympathies will be divided between the country of the Queen's daughter and the country of the Queen's daughter-in-law.

The Princess Alexandra comes to bear the honours and share the privileges of a splendid fortune. She will have all that a gay Court, and a brilliant aristocracy, and a nation prepared to see all that is best in her can give her. She will occupy a place in the history of the chief of European monarchies. In her new home she will find the readiest appreciation of superiority in women, and, at the same time, the kindest indulgence to those who do not rise above the ordinary level. Above all, she will enter a family where the weariness and the isolation of Royalty are balanced by the affectionate intimacy of a home circle, and where the Sovereign has been accustomed to enjoy the domestic happiness usually supposed to be reserved for people of a humbler lot. It is true that fortune has been known to smile as brightly on other princesses, and her smiles have proved treacherous. We cannot pretend that the morning of life opens more serenely for this Danish lady than it did for the unhappy Marie Antoinette. But so far as human eye can reach, the signs of the times are not such as to inspire a fear lest the future of the Princess of Wales, should be obscured by political tempests. She will stand on the edge of a throne that seems steadfast, if any throne in the world is steadfast. If greatness, and public honours, and daily splendour, and secure eminence are dear to her, she may expect to have her utmost wishes gratified. But we hope that some friendly voice may whisper to her that she will have duties to perform to the nation that offers her so much. There are services which the wife of the Prince of Wales can render to England, and which no one else can render; and there is an influence which she can exert, and which if she neglects she will, in the long run, disappoint and grieve even the most loyal. In the first place, she can employ the power which every young wife wields, to urge her husband to occupy the station that is his own, and to take the proper part in the serious business of the country. His second position will have attractions that might easily prove overwhelming, unless the partner of his pleasures reminded him, that he belongs to England and not to himself, and that without encroaching on an authority that is not his, he may discharge the duties which the Queen as a woman now standing alone, is scarcely competent to fulfil. Nothing could be more undesirable than that the Prince should intrigue with political parties, or solicit a prominent political position. But it would be very possible that he might fall into the other extreme, and make his abhorrence of improper ambition a cloak for idleness and a devotion to the passing follies of a Court; and from this, nothing could preserve him so effectually as the influence of a sensible and right-minded wife. The Princess has also to satisfy the nation in the very delicate relations that will necessarily obtain between herself, her husband and the Queen. If she has advantages in her new position, which never, perhaps, fell to the lot of any other Princess of Wales, she has this disadvantage—that her conduct will be watched with unusual jealousy by a people that holds the reigning Sovereign in much more than customary respect. The Princess, should she ever live to wear the crown, will find that her surest passport to the affections of her subjects will be that she should have earned the fame of having steadily consulted the feelings, and obeyed the wishes, of Queen Victoria.


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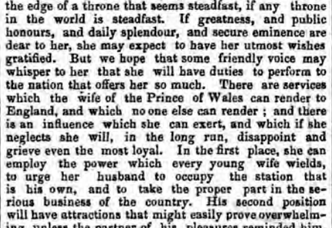


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A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

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A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

**HARMONIUMS EXTRAORDINARY.**

HERBERT & Co. have the honor of submitting the following Instruments and their appurtenances for selection: they are made by all the different makers who have gained repute as good mechanists, and can be warranted. No such assortment of these fashionable Instruments has ever been seen in Bombay:—

No. 1.—OAK CASE with *tinted* polish, handsomely moulded and pannelled, mounted with Ebony, 16 stops, with all improvements: Percussion, "*Voiz Celeste*," Musette, &c.: the "*lince swell*" is a grand addition ..... Rs. 950

No. 2.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A perfect Drawing-room Instrument, possessing all the qualities of every modern musical instrument combined within the space occupied by a lady's boudoir desk. This Instrument is played upon daily, and greatly admired for its wonderful diversity of tone ..... 900

No. 3.—WALNUT WOOD Do.—A superbly finished Harmonium with a double row of keys, full compass, having 22 stops and a separate blowing handle at the back. These Harmoniums are commonly found in the residences of most of the Royal Families and of the Nobility throughout Europe ..... Rs. 1200

No. 4.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A full-tone 14 stop Percussion Harmonium with zinc plate at back, and bottom, made very strong. A fine Instrument ..... 750

No. 5.—OAKWOOD, POLISHED:—with 15 stops,—double wings for producing the "Swell,"—percussion action, &c.: a grand and powerful Instrument and very strongly made;—covered with zinc plate underneath, well adapted for a Church ..... Rs. 800

No. 6.—AN OAKWOOD ORGAN HARMONIUM with ornamental front, fitted with metal pipes like a Church Organ: the stops in this Instrument are very voiced and full in tone: it stands 8 feet high and has two rows of keys and 16 stops, the upper row of keys produces a very soft and flute-like quality of tone. This Instrument is well adapted for Organ Music, and is worthy the attention of organists..... Rs. 700

No. 7.—ROSEWOOD DO. DO., very handsome, with *two rows of keys* producing about a dozen different qualities of sound: the upper row of keys have the new stop "*Voiz Celeste*"..... Rs. 650

No. 8.—DITTO DITTO, precisely as above... Rs. 650

No. 9.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM, 14 stops, quite plain with full tone, very strongly made. A remarkably cheap Instrument..... Rs. 500

No. 10.—A "*Rudolph's*" best full power ORGAN HARMONIUM, containing imitations of every musical instrument;—the combined sound is equal to a miniature orchestra. It has 15 stops with a "*composition*" pedal, and is a most perfect Harmonium of its kind..... Rs. 650

No. 11.—DITTO DITTO another precisely similar in every respect..... Rs. 650

No. 12.—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM, with a fair complement of stops fitted with Apparatus to perform Music upon the keys, in the usual manner, but *without the application of fingers upon them*, or the knowledge of Music on the part of the person applying the Apparatus—every kind of Music is prepared ready for playing. Also the Harmonium is available for playing upon in the usual way with the fingers. This affair is a great curiosity in its way, and is very useful where a good player cannot attend. Price without the Machine and Music Apparatus... Rs. 400

No. 13.—ANTIPHONEL, with Music as referred to in the Apparatus connected with No. 12.. Rs. 280

No. 14.—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM, precisely similar to the Instrument described in No. 12 400

Nos. 15 and 16.—Two more precisely similar with SELF-PLAYING ATTACHMENTS ..... Rs. 1300

No. 17.—MINIMA HARMONIUM.—This elegant and useful Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tones equals that of the best Seraphine-pattern Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium..... Rs. 280

☞ Can be packed in its box, size 81 inches by 16½ by 20.

No. 18, 19 and 20.—Three others of the same description in beautiful Rosewood cases but without the Pianoforte Action ..... *each* Rs. 240

No. 21 and 22.—PIANOFORTE MODEL HARMONIUMS. These two Instruments, as their name denotes, are small, exceedingly pretty, and portable, well adapted for a handsome musical present..... *each* Rs. 150

No. 23 to 26.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUMS, five octaves compass—(*four only of this pattern*)—highly finished and of a beautiful rich tone..... *each* Rs. 200

No. 27 and 28.—WALNUT WOOD; very choice Harmoniums similar in size and quality to the preceding four, but of softer tone.....*each* Rs. 200

No. 29 to 64.—NEW PATENT MODEL HARMONIUMS (*three dozen*) in Mahogany and Oakwood cases, all with the full five octave compass, and double foot boards, &c. &c. These Harmoniums have become the most popular musical Instruments of the day, owing to their good substantial make and perfect tone and touch; they are not in the least liable to get out of tune, or give any trouble whatever, if only kept in a moderately dry atmosphere, and protected from vermin. Price *each* Rs. 100 to 120

NOTE.—The above magnificent collection has been carefully selected during the months of April, May and June, 1862, from the principal makers in Paris and London.

Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from H. & Co.'s large stock, which for variety and excellence surpasses any single collection in London or elsewhere. The Instruments can be warranted, having undergone a *securing* process which, if understood, is seldom heeded by the makers at home. H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in all Harmoniums secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, Fort, Sept. 1862.

**INFANT-REARING.**

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflamation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate.

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion is that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children afflicted with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

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Sole Agents, Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

**BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**WEEKLY SALE.**

ON SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, a Rosewood Cottage Piano, Silver Hunting Watches, Gold Finger Rings, Gold Neck Chains, of various patterns, a case of Eau de Cologne, &c. &c.

Two cases of superior Saddlery, containing 12 Gentlemen's Saddles, with Furniture and Bridle.

6 Lady's Side Saddles, with Furniture and Bridle.

1 Set Plated-mounted Gig Harness.

About 8,000 Trichinopoly Cheroots No. 2, A Case of Glass and Crockery ware.

*On account of the concerned.*

P M C H—50 Bales of American Drill, damaged by salt D water.

ALSO,

A few Silk Bonnets, ready trimmed in boxes.
A few Lady's Shawls.
Several pairs of Marathee Globes.
A few pieces of Silk Handkerchiefs, each containing 7.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT "MALABAR HILL."

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at "Malabar Hill," the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of Lieutenant-Colonel C. SCOTT, Engineers, comprising elegantly Carved Blackwood Circular, Pier, Dining, Sofa, and other Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Side Board, Chiffoniers, Priedieu, Easy, Reclining, and English Mahogany Reading Chairs, large four-post Bedstead, Tea Poys, Screen, Clothes and Gown Presses, Music Stand, What-not, a Mahogany fine full-toned Square Pianoforte, Plated Hanging three-light Argand Lamp, with Drops, Bronze Hanging Lamp, Pictures, an English Brussels Carpet, Dressing and Washing Tables, Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 5 P.M.—A pair of serviceable good hard-working Carriage Horses.

SALE OF FIRST-RATE ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following English-built Carriages, just landed ex *James Smith* and *Talbot*:

A Pelenthum with head by "Wilson," London.
A Sociable with head by "Wilson," Newbury.
A large Sociable by ditto.
A handsome Barouche fitted with break suitable for hilly places by "W. Maule & Sons," Alnwick, Herwick.
A State Clarence by "Pallin," London.
A Sociable by "Lovell," London.
A fashionable Landau Sociable opening at the top, by "Halesworth and Smith."
A minature Brougham by Snell & Co., London.
Three neat and light Dog Carts.

SALE OF EXCELLENT CHINA MATTING.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Godown of Messrs. Remington & Co., Fort, a quantity of excellent China Matting as under, viz.:—

60 Rolls each 40 yds. by 1 yd. Red & White China Matting.
25 Do. " do. 1¼ do. do. do.
25 Do. " do. 1½ do. do. do.
50 Do. " do. 1 Yellow, Red & Black do.
25 Do. " do. 1¼ do. do. do.
25 Do. " do. 1½ do. do. do.
50 Do. " do. 1 New Flower Pattern do.
25 Do. " do. 1¼ do. do. do.
25 Do. " do. 1½ do. do. do.

ENGLISH-BUILT MALVERN DOG CART FOR SALE.

*Just landed.*

Excellent and remarkably light English-built stylish new Malvern Dog Cart, only one now left, with reversable seat for either 2 or 4, with Plated Lamps, imitation Cane Panels, Waterproof Apron, and Lancewood Shafts, by McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees. Price moderate.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes